



MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDIT REPORT



THOMAS H. MCTAVISH, C.P.A.
AUDITOR GENERAL

“...The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.”

– Article IV, Section 53 of the Michigan Constitution

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Michigan
Office of the Auditor General
REPORT SUMMARY

Performance Audit

Sex Offender Registries

Michigan Department of State Police

Report Number:
55-595-04

Released:
July 2005

The Michigan Department of State Police (MSP) established and maintains the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR). The Michigan sex offender registries were created with the intent of better assisting law enforcement officers and Michigan residents in preventing and protecting against the commission of future criminal sexual acts by convicted sex offenders.

Audit Objective:

To assess the effectiveness of MSP's efforts in ensuring accurate and complete data within the SOR and the PSOR.

Audit Conclusion:

MSP's efforts were somewhat effective in ensuring accurate and complete data within the the SOR and the PSOR.

Material Condition:

MSP did not always ensure the accuracy and completeness of data within the sex offender registries (Finding 1).

Reportable Conditions:

MSP did not ensure that the SOR address verification date field always reflected the actual date that sex offenders appeared in person at local law enforcement agencies to verify their address (Finding 2).

MSP did not validate sex offender records as required by federal procedures (Finding 3).

MSP did not ensure the accuracy and completeness of system-generated reports (Finding 4).

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Audit Objective:

To assess the effectiveness of MSP's PSOR on-line search tool as a mechanism for identifying sex offenders.

Audit Conclusion:

MSP's on-line search tool was generally effective as a mechanism for identifying sex offenders.

Reportable Condition:

MSP could improve the effectiveness and usability of the PSOR Web site by providing the public with more information and better ways to search for sex offenders (Finding 5).

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Agency Response:

Our audit report contains 5 findings and 5 corresponding recommendations. MSP agreed with 3 recommendations, disagreed with 1 finding, and did not express agreement or disagreement with 1 recommendation.

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obtained by calling 517.334.8050
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<http://audgen.michigan.gov>



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July 8, 2005

Colonel Tadarial J. Sturdivant, Director
Michigan Department of State Police
714 South Harrison Road
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Colonel Sturdivant:

This is our report on the performance audit of the Sex Offender Registries, Michigan Department of State Police.

This report contains our report summary; description of registries; audit objectives, scope, and methodology and agency responses; comments, findings, recommendations, and agency preliminary responses; exhibits, presented as supplemental information; and a glossary of acronyms and terms.

Our comments, findings, and recommendations are organized by audit objective. The agency preliminary responses were taken from the agency's responses subsequent to our fieldwork. The *Michigan Compiled Laws* and administrative procedures require that the audited agency develop a formal response within 60 days after release of the audit report.

We appreciate the courtesy and cooperation extended to us during this audit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas H. McTavish".

Thomas H. McTavish, C.P.A.
Auditor General

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GLOSSARY

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

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Description of Registries

The Michigan Department of State Police (MSP) established and maintains the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR). The Michigan sex offender registries were created with the intent of better assisting law enforcement officers and Michigan residents in preventing and protecting against the commission of future criminal sexual acts by convicted sex offenders.

The SOR contains information on all registered sex offenders living within the State of Michigan and is accessed by law enforcement agencies* through the Law Enforcement Information Network* (LEIN). Sex offenders began registering on October 1, 1995. The law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the sex offenders were responsible for ensuring their registration. MSP relies on law enforcement agencies to identify convicted sex offenders who should be included in the SOR and ensure their registration.

The PSOR Internet web site <<http://www.mipsor.state.mi.us/>> was implemented in January 2000. The public can use the PSOR to search for sex offenders by zip code or by last name, first initial, and approximate age of the offender (within 5 years). Data available on the PSOR includes offender name, date of birth, race, sex, height, weight, eye color, hair color, reported address, conviction code, and description of offense. MSP contracts with a vendor to provide technical support for the PSOR and is currently working with the vendor to enhance the system to include offender photographs and college and university campus name and location in accordance with legislative mandates.

The Department of Information Technology provides technical support for the SOR. The SOR resides on a mainframe computer. Because the system is 37 years old and in need of an upgrade, MSP has authorized only those system improvements that are required by federal law, by legislative mandate, or for the safety of an officer. The Michigan Legislature amended the Sex Offenders Registration Act (Act 295, P.A. 1994) in October 2004 to require that sex offenders pay a one-time \$35 registration fee in January 2005. Legislation restricts the use of these funds to finance improvements to the SOR and the PSOR.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

In 1994, the U.S. Congress passed the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (Wetterling Act). The Wetterling Act required all states to create and implement a sex offender registry. Designed to protect children, this law requires individuals convicted of a criminal offense against a minor or convicted of a sexually violent offense to annually register their current addresses.

In response, the State of Michigan enacted the Sex Offenders Registration Act effective October 1, 1995. The Act was created with the intent of better assisting law enforcement officers and Michigan residents in preventing and protecting against the commission of future criminal sexual acts by convicted sex offenders.

The Act requires that sex offenders convicted of a listed sex offense (see Exhibit 1) on or after October 1, 1995, or those persons who were convicted prior to that date who were still incarcerated, on parole, or on probation for a listed offense, be registered on the SOR.

Offenders convicted of a misdemeanor* listed offense must report in person to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where they live to verify their addresses yearly between January 1 and January 15 (see Exhibit 2). Offenders convicted of a felony* listed offense must report in person and verify their addresses quarterly during the first fifteen days of January, April, July, and October (see Exhibit 2). Failure to report and verify is a misdemeanor. Sex offenders are also required to report within 10 days after any change of residence. Sex offenders can verify their address at any MSP post; county sheriff's office; or campus, city, township, or village police department.

Megan's Law, passed in 1996, amended the Wetterling Act. Megan's Law allows the release of information regarding sex offenders to the general public. The law encourages citizens to educate themselves about the sex offenders living in their neighborhood. This can be done by visiting local law enforcement agencies and viewing the list of offenders organized by zip code or by searching the Internet web sites that house the information on the registered sex offenders. Michigan's PSOR was made available to the public in 1996 in hard copy at law enforcement agencies. In January 2000, the PSOR became available through the Internet.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

The Lyncher Act, passed in 1996, also amended the Wetterling Act. The Lyncher Act requires the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to maintain the National Sex Offender Registry. This national database, which can be accessed by only law enforcement agencies, tracks sex offenders from all 50 states.

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA), passed in 2000, sought to reduce sex crimes on college and university campuses. The CSCPA requires that registered sex offenders notify the local law enforcement agency if they enroll, volunteer, or become employed at any college or university.

As of August 4, 2004, the SOR contained 35,069 sex offenders. As of July 27, 2004, the PSOR contained 18,702 sex offenders. The difference is due to the timing of the registries and to those sex offenders who were in prison, who were adjudicated juveniles*, who were known absconders*, who were living out of the state, who were deceased, and whose cases were under review by the Department of Attorney General. As of October 2004, MSP's Sex Offender Registry Unit had 2 full-time equated positions.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

Audit Objectives, Scope, and Methodology and Agency Responses

Audit Objectives

Our performance audit* of the Sex Offender Registries, Michigan Department of State Police (MSP) had the following objectives:

1. To assess the effectiveness* of MSP's efforts in ensuring accurate and complete data within the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR).
2. To assess the effectiveness of MSP's PSOR on-line search tool as a mechanism for identifying sex offenders.

Audit Scope

Our audit scope was to examine the program and other records of the sex offender registries. Our audit was conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and, accordingly, included such tests of the records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Audit Methodology

Our audit procedures, performed from May through September 2004, included examination of the sex offender registries' records and on-line search tool primarily for the period October 1, 2001 through August 31, 2004.

We conducted a preliminary review of SOR and PSOR operations to formulate a basis for defining the audit objectives and scope. Our preliminary review included interviewing key personnel, reviewing applicable federal regulations and State statutes, analyzing available data and statistics, and reviewing SOR and PSOR policies and procedures to obtain an understanding of operational activities and responsibilities.

To assess the effectiveness of MSP's efforts in ensuring accurate and complete data, we traced data in the registries to the source documentation. We verified whether all

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

sex offenders registered on the SOR were included on the PSOR Web site (excluding adjudicated juveniles). We reviewed MSP's process and procedures for locating missing sex offenders. We assessed the timeliness of information entered into the SOR.

To assess the effectiveness of MSP's PSOR on-line search tool, we verified whether the PSOR had all the federal and State required inquiry capabilities. We reviewed the sex offender Web sites of other states and prepared a table (see Exhibit 3) showing the inquiry fields and other information available on the Web sites. We compared the usefulness of MSP's PSOR Web site to that of other states' Web sites.

Agency Responses

Our audit report contains 5 findings and 5 corresponding recommendations. MSP agreed with 3 recommendations, disagreed with 1 finding, and did not express agreement or disagreement with 1 recommendation.

The agency preliminary response that follows each recommendation in our report was taken from the agency's written comments and oral discussion subsequent to our audit fieldwork. Section 18.1462 of the *Michigan Compiled Laws* and Department of Management and Budget Administrative Guide procedure 1280.02 require MSP to develop a formal response to our audit findings and recommendations within 60 days after release of the audit report.

COMMENTS, FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSES

EFFECTIVENESS IN ENSURING ACCURATE AND COMPLETE DATA

COMMENT

Audit Objective: To assess the effectiveness of the Michigan Department of State Police's (MSP's) efforts in ensuring accurate and complete data within the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR).

Conclusion: **MSP's efforts were somewhat effective in ensuring accurate and complete data within the SOR and the PSOR.** Our audit disclosed one material condition*. MSP did not always ensure the accuracy and completeness of data within the sex offender registries (Finding 1). Our audit also disclosed reportable conditions* regarding address verification date field, validation of sex offender records, and accuracy and completeness of system-generated reports (Findings 2 through 4).

FINDING

1. **Accuracy and Completeness of Data Within the Sex Offender Registries**

MSP did not always ensure the accuracy and completeness of data within the sex offender registries.

Inaccurate and incomplete information may give the public a false sense of security. MSP relies heavily on the self-reporting of sex offenders and the public to help ensure that sex offender information is accurate and complete.

We reviewed MSP procedures for ensuring that all sex offenders were included in the registries. We noted:

- a. MSP did not request the Department of Information Technology (DIT) to run the SOR validation report to identify inconsistencies between the SOR and the PSOR. MSP informed us that it was not aware that this report was available

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

and, therefore, did not use it. We analyzed and compared the 18,702 records in the PSOR to the 35,069 records in the SOR and noted:

- (1) In 572 records, the sex offender's address information in the PSOR did not match the offender's address information in the SOR.
- (2) For 26 records, the sex offender was included in the PSOR but was not included in the SOR.
- (3) In 160 records, the sex offender's initial registration date in the SOR was not properly recorded. MSP uses the initial registration date to determine when the sex offender will be removed from the registry. Thirty-seven records had no registration date and 123 records had an initial registration date prior to the establishment of the registry.

After bringing this to management's attention, MSP corrected the records noted in items (1) through (3).

- b. MSP did not have procedures to verify the accuracy of the sex offenders' names and addresses entered into the SOR by local law enforcement agencies. We reviewed 109 sex offender registration forms (DD-4 forms*) and noted that 17 did not include a correct name or a complete address in the SOR.

After bringing this to management's attention, MSP corrected the records in the SOR.

- c. MSP did not include in the PSOR those sex offenders who were in prison, who had moved out of the State, or who had a confirmed false address. Without including all sex offenders in the PSOR, Web site users cannot monitor the location of these sex offenders. In June 2004, MSP began adding incarcerated sex offenders to the PSOR. However, not all incarcerated sex offenders have been added to the PSOR. MSP submitted a request to its software vendor to change the system so that all prisoners can be included in the PSOR.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

- d. MSP did not match data from its Criminal History Records System (CHRS) with the SOR to identify convicted sex offenders not included in the SOR. The CHRS contains data on individuals convicted of a crime in the State of Michigan. MSP did not provide us with CHRS data during our audit fieldwork because it was working on other high priority programming changes. Although we could not perform a comparison of this data, we did note an instance in which a citizen questioned why an individual did not appear on the PSOR. The MSP Sex Offender Registry Unit reviewed the individual's criminal history on CHRS and determined that the individual was convicted of a registerable sex offense. The MSP Sex Offender Registry Unit immediately added the sex offender to the SOR and the PSOR and notified the sex offender of his responsibility to register.

As of August 2004, only two full-time employees managed approximately 35,000 sex offender records and the approximately 200 new records that are added each month.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that MSP ensure the accuracy and completeness of data within the sex offender registries.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

MSP disagreed with this finding. MSP informed us that the Sex Offenders Registration Act requires convicted sex offenders to register after conviction but prior to sentencing. This initial registration may take place at several different State, county, and local criminal justice agencies. After the initial registration, a convicted sex offender must report address changes and confirm address verifications at one of over 600 agencies. Additionally, MSP informed us that the Sex Offenders Registration Act places a burden upon the convicted offender to provide accurate information to the entering agency. MSP also informed us that offenders routinely provide incorrect data to the entering agency.

MSP informed us that, as a result of the statutorily mandated registration and verification procedures, it has minimal control over the quality of original information entered into the SOR. MSP also informed us that, while it engages in numerous proactive measures to ensure the quality of the entries such as providing frequent training classes and offering guidance to agencies entering data, it cannot

be accountable for the actions of other agencies. In addition, MSP informed us that it believes that, if all the factors that may impede an accurate SOR registration are considered, the overall error rate is low. Further, MSP informed us that when errors are discovered, the Sex Offender Registry Unit corrects the errors in a timely manner.

EPILOGUE

The weaknesses identified in this finding are system-related and are the responsibility of MSP, with the exception of item b., which relates to accuracy of data input at local law enforcement agencies.

FINDING

2. Address Verification Date Field

MSP did not ensure that the SOR address verification date field always reflected the actual date that sex offenders appeared in person at local law enforcement agencies to verify their address.

An inaccurate address verification date could result in offenders being classified as absconders and consequently being charged with a misdemeanor. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) requires that all SOR records be kept accurate and up-to-date. Therefore, it is the law enforcement agencies' responsibility to ensure that the address verification date field accurately reflects the date that offenders verified their address information.

Our review of 109 DD-4 forms noted 11 instances in which the date on the DD-4 form did not agree with the address verification date on the SOR.

The design of the system prohibits law enforcement agencies from entering the actual address verification date. Instead, the SOR system records the address verification date as the entry date regardless of when the information was collected. As a result, untimely input by local law enforcement agencies results in the address verification date not being accurate in the SOR.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that MSP modify the SOR system to ensure that the SOR address verification date field always reflects the actual date that sex offenders appeared in person at local law enforcement agencies to verify their address.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

MSP agreed with this recommendation. MSP informed us that it is beginning a rewrite of the SOR program that will allow manual entry of the verification date by local law enforcement agencies. MSP also informed us that it anticipates that the new program will be operational in late 2006. In addition, MSP informed us that it stresses the importance of entering information on a timely basis during SOR training update classes and in the SOR training manual that is on-line and available to all law enforcement agencies.

FINDING

3. Validation of Sex Offender Records

MSP did not validate sex offender records as required by federal procedures. As a result, MSP could not ensure that sex offender data was current and complete.

FBI procedures require that MSP validate data in the SOR against criminal history files or court records within 90 days of a sex offender's registration and annually thereafter to ensure the validity of convictions. If MSP does not validate the data in a timely manner, the FBI is required to remove the offender's record from the National Sex Offender Registry; however, the FBI was not enforcing this requirement at the time of our audit.

During a July 2004 review of the State's SOR, the FBI noted that sex offender records were improperly marked by the system as validated at the time that law enforcement agencies updated the sex offenders' address information. The FBI also noted that when MSP marked other records, such as warrant* or vehicle records, as validated, the corresponding SOR records were improperly marked as validated.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

As of August 2004, only two full-time employees managed approximately 35,000 sex offender records and the approximately 200 new records that are added each month.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that MSP validate sex offender records as required by federal procedures.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

MSP did not express agreement or disagreement with this recommendation. MSP informed us that the FBI has not yet sanctioned states for not performing this procedure. Additionally, in November 2004, MSP submitted a request to the FBI to eliminate this requirement. MSP also informed us that the FBI and the North Central Working Group are evaluating proposed changes to federal procedures. However, MSP further informed us that, if these requirements remain in place, MSP will correct the validation problems through the SOR rewrite.

FINDING

4. Accuracy and Completeness of System-Generated Reports

MSP did not ensure the accuracy and completeness of system-generated reports.

Law enforcement agencies and the MSP Sex Offender Registry Unit could be more effective in monitoring and registering sex offenders with more accurate and complete reports.

Our review disclosed:

- a. The sex offender report accessed by law enforcement agencies did not identify 2 of the 43 sex offenders within one selected zip code. Additionally, law enforcement agencies could not create the sex offender report when the number of sex offenders within a zip code exceeded 150. Law enforcement agencies would have to contact MSP and request the report if it exceeded 150 sex offenders.
- b. The verification report accessed by law enforcement agencies did not include 2 of the 12 sex offenders within the selected zip code who failed to verify their

address information. Additionally, the verification report erroneously included 1 sex offender who was in compliance.

- c. The monthly status report used by the MSP Sex Offender Registry Unit to report statistics (such as the number of registered sex offenders) to the public, the media, and other governmental agencies was inaccurate. For example, the report categorizes sex offenders, but when the categories were totaled, the result did not agree with the total number of sex offenders identified on the report. DIT was responsible for creating and providing the monthly status report to MSP, and MSP was responsible for verifying the accuracy of the report.

MSP and DIT indicated that these report deficiencies are due to errors in the logic used to create the reports.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that MSP ensure the accuracy and completeness of system-generated reports.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

MSP agreed with this recommendation. MSP informed us that the SOR rewrite project will correct programming issues.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PSOR SEARCH TOOL IN IDENTIFYING SEX OFFENDERS

COMMENT

Audit Objective: To assess the effectiveness of MSP's PSOR on-line search tool as a mechanism for identifying sex offenders.

Conclusion: **MSP's on-line search tool was generally effective as a mechanism for identifying sex offenders.** We noted a reportable condition regarding PSOR usability (Finding 5).

FINDING

5. PSOR Usability

MSP could improve the effectiveness and usability of the PSOR Web site by providing the public with more information and better ways to search for sex offenders.

Providing more information and better search capabilities would make the public better equipped to identify and locate sex offenders. Sex offender information was made available over the Internet so that citizens could identify a sex offender living or working near their homes.

Our review of the PSOR Web site and 43 other state Web sites (Exhibit 3) disclosed:

- a. The PSOR's search criteria reduced the effectiveness of the Web site. We noted:
 - (1) The Web site allowed a sex offender search by zip code or by the offender's last name, first initial, and age within 5 years. Searches cannot be completed using last name only, and failure to accurately estimate the sex offender's age within 5 years of the sex offender's actual age results in the search not returning a match for the inquiry. We identified 39 states (see Exhibit 3) that allowed a search by last name only, 30 states that allowed a search by city, and 33 states that allowed a search by county. Also, some states allowed searches by eye or hair color, gender, race, height, weight, tattoos, and scars.
 - (2) The Sex Offenders Registration Act requires campus name and location to be searchable criteria within the sex offender registries. Although this information is collected and stored on the SOR, neither the MSP Sex Offender Registry Unit nor the law enforcement agencies have the capability to query on campus name or location.
- b. The PSOR Web site did not contain photographs and other useful information. We noted that 42 states provided photographs of the offenders. Also, information available on other states' Web sites included an indication of whether the offender was incarcerated or absconded, the offender's work

address, the date the address was last updated, campus name and location, additional physical characteristics, such as scars and tattoos, and a map of schools and day care providers near the offender's residence.

In July 2004, the Michigan Legislature passed an amendment to the Sex Offenders Registration Act that requires MSP to post all photographs on the Web site by May 1, 2005.

At the time of our audit, MSP was working with the vendor to make the campus information available on the Web site as well as include it as searchable criteria.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that MSP improve the effectiveness and usability of the PSOR Web site by providing the public with more information and better ways to search for sex offenders.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

MSP agreed with this recommendation. MSP informed us that the SOR rewrite project will improve effectiveness and usability of the PSOR Web site by adding data and search capability. MSP added photographs to the Web site on May 1, 2005 per legislative mandate for those offenders whom MSP had photographs available. Additionally, MSP informed us that the other non-legislatively required search criteria will be considered when the specifications and project plan are developed for this portion of the rewrite.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES
Michigan Department of State Police
Summary of Michigan Listed Sex Offenses
By Section of the *Michigan Compiled Laws*

SECTION	MISDEMEANOR LISTED OFFENSES (YEARLY VERIFICATION)
750.145a	Children - Accosting for Immoral Purposes (conviction prior to June 1, 2002)
750.145c(4)	Child Sexually Abusive Material (conviction prior to March 31, 2003)
750.167(1)(f)	Disorderly Person (Indecent or Obscene Conduct in Public Place)*
750.335a	Indecent Exposure*
750.448**	Soliciting and Accosting to Commit Prostitution or Immoral Act

SECTION	MISDEMEANOR LISTED OFFENSE (QUARTERLY VERIFICATION)
750.520e	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4th Degree

SECTION	FELONY LISTED OFFENSES (QUARTERLY VERIFICATION)
750.10a	Sexually Delinquent Person
750.145a	Children - Accosting for Immoral Purposes (conviction on or after June 1, 2002)
750.145b	Children - Accosting for Immoral Purposes 2nd Offense
750.145c(2)	Child Sexually Abusive Commercial Activity
750.145c(3)	Child Sexually Abusive Activity - Distributing or Promoting
750.145c(4)	Child Sexually Abusive Material (conviction on or after March 31, 2003)
750.158**	Sodomy
750.338**	Gross Indecency Between Male Persons***
750.338a**	Gross Indecency Between Female Persons***
750.338b**	Gross Indecency Between Male and Female Persons***
750.349**	Kidnapping
750.350	Child Kidnapping
750.455	Pandering
750.520b	Criminal Sexual Conduct 1st Degree
750.520c	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2nd Degree
750.520d	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3rd Degree
750.520g	Assault With Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct

* Registration requires three convictions of Section 750.167(1)(f), three convictions of Section 750.335a, or a combination of three convictions of both offenses.

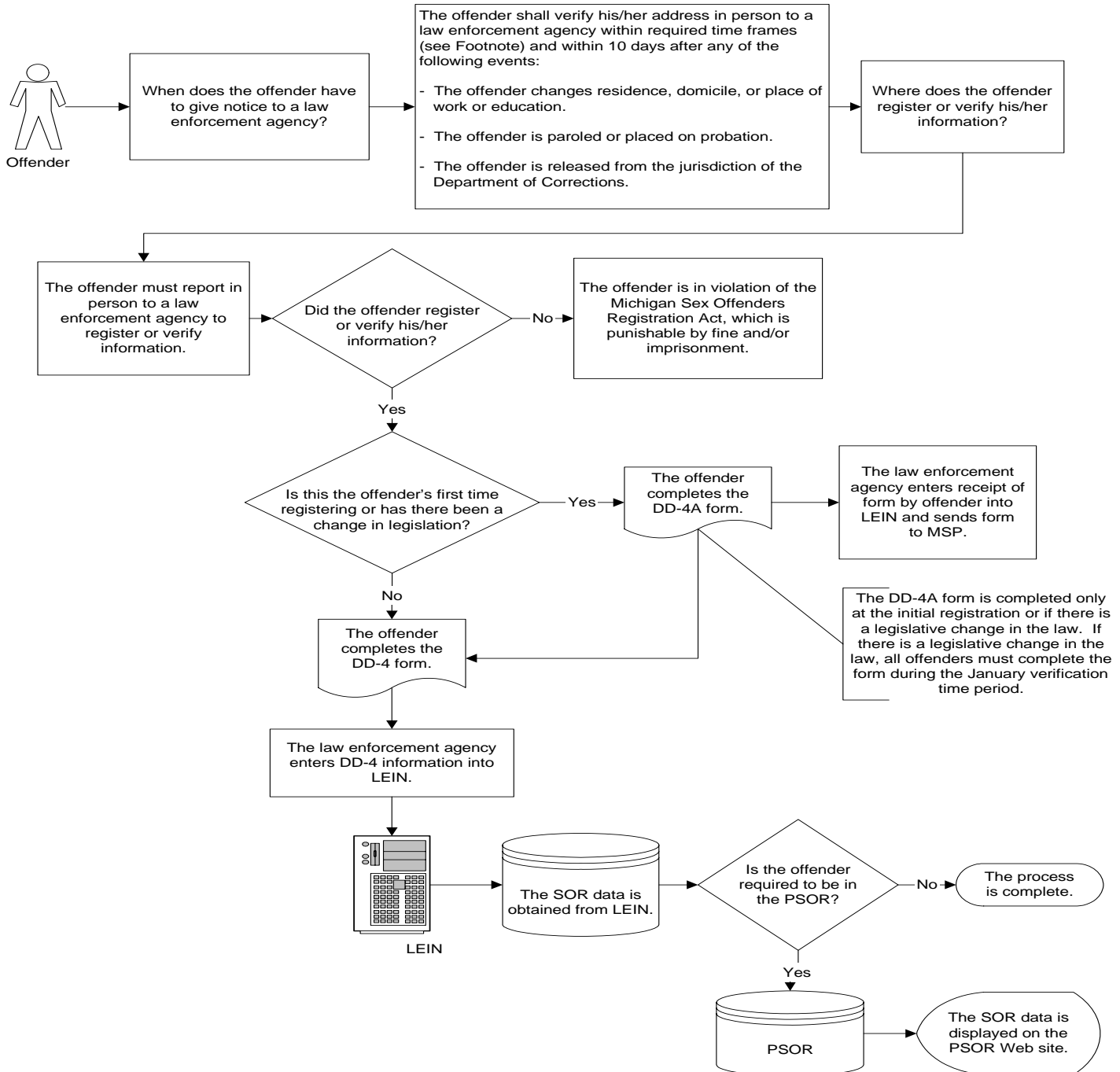
** Pertains only to a victim who is under 18 years of age.

*** These offenses are not registerable if the offender was adjudicated as a juvenile.

The Michigan Sex Offenders Registration Act (Act 295, P.A. 1994) also includes offenses that are:

- An attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the above offenses.
- Registerable under federal law, or the law of any state or any country.
- A violation of a law of this state or local ordinance of a municipality that by its nature constitutes a sexual offense against an individual who is less than 18 years of age.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES
Michigan Department of State Police
Business Process for Misdemeanor and Felony Listed Offenses



Footnote: If the offense is a misdemeanor, the sex offender shall verify his/her address between January 1 and January 15 of each year. If the offense is a felony, the sex offender shall verify his/her address not earlier than the first day or later than the fifteenth day of January, April, July, and October.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES
Michigan Department of State Police
Information and Search Criteria Included on Sex Offender Registry Internet Sites in Other States

	Name	Address	Physical Description	Photograph	Offense	Employer Information	General Victim Information	Registration Date	Verification Date
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X				X
Arkansas	X	Only street and block	Limited	X	X				
California*									
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X				
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Hawaii*									
Idaho	X	X		X	X				
Illinois	X	X	Limited	X	X		X		
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Kansas	X	X		X	X			X	
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Maine	X	X		X	X	X			X
Maryland	X	X		X	X				
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Michigan	X	X	X		X				
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X				
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X				
Missouri	X	X			X				
Montana	X	X		Only high risk and noncompliant offenders	X				
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X				
Nevada	X	Only zip code		X	X				
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X				
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X				
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X				X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X				X
Oregon*									
Pennsylvania	X	X		X	X				
Rhode Island*									
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X				

Exhibit continued on next page.

Compliance Indicator	Date Last Updated	Campus	Map	Other Information	Search Criteria				
					Zip Code	Offender Name	City Name	County	Other
	X		X		X	First or last name	X	X	
X	X	X			X	First or last name	X		
	X		X		X	Last name	X		
					X	First or last name	X	X	State, race, sex, risk level, or street
X				Scars or tattoos	X	First or last name	X		
X	X			Scars or tattoos	X	Last name	X		
		X			X	First or last name	X	X	Keyword or street
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	Street plus zip code or county
	X			Scars or tattoos	X	First or last name	X	X	
					X	Last name and date of birth		X	
X					X	Last name	X	X	
	X					First or last name	X	X	Street, social security number, or date of birth
				Scars or tattoos	X	First or last name	X	X	Gender of victim, race, height, weight, age, or hair or eye color
	X		X		X	Last name	X	X	
X	X				X	Last name	X	X	
X	X	X			X	First or last name	X	X	Campus
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	
		X			X	First or last name			Campus
X					X	Last name	X	X	
					X	Last name, first initial, and age within 5 years			
					X	First or last name	X	X	
	X				X	Last name	X	X	
					X	Last name		X	
	X				X	Last name	X	X	Date updated or offender type
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	
X					X	Last name			Social security number and license plate
					X	First or last name	X		
					X	First or last name	X	X	Race, height, weight, age, or hair color
	X				X	Last name	X	X	
		X	X	Scars or tattoos	X	Last name		X	
	X			Scars or tattoos, and vehicle	X	First or last name	X	X	
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	
				Scars or tattoos	X	First or last name		X	
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	Gender, age, height, weight, hair or eye color, scars, or race
								X	
		X		Scars or tattoos	X	Last name	X	X	

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES
Michigan Department of State Police
Information and Search Criteria Included on Sex Offender Registry Internet Sites in Other States
(Continued)

Name	Address	Physical Description	Photograph	Offense	Employer Information	General Victim Information	Registration Date	Verification Date
South Dakota *								
Tennessee	X	X	Limited	X	X			
Texas	X	X	X	X		X		
Utah	X	X	X	X		X		
Vermont *								
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Washington	X	X	X	X				
West Virginia		Only city and county	X	X	Only city and county	X		
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X			X	
Wyoming	X	X	X	X				

Source: Each state's on-line sex offender registry, viewed July 27, 2004 through July 29, 2004.

* On-line public sex offender registry not available. Subsequent to our review, three states (California, Hawaii, and Vermont) added on-line public sex offender registries.

Compliance Indicator	Date Last Updated	Campus	Map	Other Information	Zip Code	Search Criteria			
						Offender Name	City Name	County	Other
	X			Driver's license	X	Last name		X	
	X				X	First and last name	Plus zip code		
	X			Vehicle	X	First or last name			
	X				X	First or last name	X	X	
X			X		X	Last name	X	X	Street or conviction type
X		X				Last name		X	
					X	Last name			
								X	

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

absconder	A registered sex offender who fails to comply with reporting duties.
adjudicated juvenile	An individual under the age of 18 years old who had an order of disposition in a juvenile matter entered into a court of law.
CHRS	Criminal History Records System.
CSCPA	Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act.
DD-4 form	The Michigan sex offender registration form that is filled out by offenders with their initial registration, address verification, or change of address information. The information is then input into the sex offender registries by law enforcement agencies.
DIT	Department of Information Technology.
effectiveness	Program success in achieving mission and goals.
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation.
felony	A violation of a penal law of this State for which the offender may be punished by imprisonment for more than one year or an offense expressly designated by law to be a felony.
law enforcement agency	A campus, city, township, or village police department; a county sheriff's office; or a federal or State policing organization.
Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)	The computer system and the series of computer terminal locations that allow criminal justice agencies to enter and access data.

material condition	A reportable condition that could impair the ability of management to operate a program in an effective and efficient manner and/or could adversely affect the judgment of an interested person concerning the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.
misdemeanor	A violation of a penal law of this State that is not a felony or a violation of an order, a rule, or a regulation of a State agency that is punishable by imprisonment or a fine that is not a civil fine.
MSP	Michigan Department of State Police.
performance audit	An economy and efficiency audit or a program audit that is designed to provide an independent assessment of the performance of a governmental entity, program, activity, or function to improve public accountability and to facilitate decision making by parties responsible for overseeing or initiating corrective action.
PSOR	Public Sex Offender Registry.
reportable condition	A matter that, in the auditor's judgment, represents either an opportunity for improvement or a significant deficiency in management's ability to operate a program in an effective and efficient manner.
SOR	Sex Offender Registry.
warrant	An official order authorizing a specific act, such as the arrest of an individual.
Wetterling Act	Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act.

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